



WEATHER

FAIR TO-DAY, PROBABLY RAIN
LATE, SUNDAY, RAIN.
Yesterday's Temperatures:
High, 53. Low, 42.
Full report on page 8.

**OPEN TRADING
IN ALL BONDS TO
RESUME TO-DAY**

Paris Bourse, Following
New York's Lead, Re-
opens December 7.

**PHILADELPHIA DEALS
IN STOCKS MONDAY**

Reading Among the Is-
sues That May Be
Traded In There.

**W.D.MORGAN RAVES INCCELL
Confessed Embezzler Is Put in
Straitjacket.**

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 27.—William Denison Morgan, head of the Bankers' Service Corporation, Woolworth Building, New York City, and formerly cashier of the First National Bank, of this city, who is in the Hartford County jail, awaiting trial on the charge of embezzling \$54,000 of stock belonging to Miss Elizabeth S. Hubbard, of West Hartford, and her sister, Mrs. J. W. O'Connor, of New Rochelle, N. Y., became violent to-day. The strength of four keepers was required to put him into a straitjacket.

Sheriff Dewey to-night received a report from two alienists who examined Morgan. To-morrow the Sheriff will lay the facts before a judge of the Superior Court, who may create a commission in insanity, on whose final report Morgan may be committed to a state asylum. Friends may come to his assistance and pay for his incarceration in a private retreat.

**DR. BLAKE'S WIFE
FREED BY DIVORCE**

**Woman Who Sued Mrs.
Mackay Quietly Gets
Desertion Decree.**

Mrs. Catharine Ketchum Blake, whose charges against Dr. Joseph A. Blake involved the Clarence H. Mackays, since divorced, and resulted in her obtaining a separation from the surgeon last January, got a divorce yesterday in the Litchfield County, Conn., courts. So quietly was the action carried out that it was not generally known that Mrs. Blake was not satisfied with the terms of the separation, which gave her \$7,500 a year and the custody of her younger son.

Dr. Blake, who was formerly a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and head of the surgical staff at the Presbyterian Hospital, is now in Paris, where he is head of the American Emergency Hospital. Mrs. Mackay has a home there, and it was in French courts that Clarence H. Mackay advised her in February. Dr. Blake sold his Litchfield, Conn., estate in May, but has denied that he intended to become an expatriate.

Yesterday's divorce, which makes Catharine Ketchum Blake "single and unmarried," was signed by Judge M. H. Holcomb, who retired from the bench of the Superior Court of Connecticut after the death of New Milford, but became Governor of the state on January 1, having been elected on the Republican ticket in November to succeed Governor Simon Baldwin.

Mrs. Mackay was appointed by the court to hear the evidence in the case, and he recommended a divorce on the ground of desertion. The couple were married on December 17, 1890, at Westport, Conn., but, according to the referee, have not had marital relations since 1903, and since June 15, 1910, Dr. Blake has willfully absented himself from his wife. She, it is said, at all times, has sought to live with the defendant. Her city home is at 601 Madison av.

More than a year ago the affairs of the Mackay and Blake families reached a crisis. In September, 1913, Mrs. Blake suddenly filed suit against Mrs. Mackay for \$1,000,000. She made no specific charges of misdeed, but alleged that Mrs. Mackay had by "wicked and wrongful" acts, by means of flatteries and seductions, gained, and for four years kept willfully, wickedly and maliciously the affections of Dr. Blake, destroying his love for his wife, and causing her to suffer great mental and physical distress.

In October Mrs. Blake sued her husband in the courts of this state. When she was successful, Dr. Blake made a settlement on her, and also provided for his son, one Yale student and of age, and the other a minor, now thirteen years old. She said at the time that she did not desire to obtain a separation from her husband, but that she was compelled to take some action to make him support her. She estimated his income at from \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year.

**"BIG TIM" OWED BELMONT
Debt of \$205,000 Grew Out of
Margin Deals.**

August Belmont added his name yesterday to the long list of creditors who are suing to recover money from the estate of Representative "Big Tim" Sullivan. Belmont filed suit in the Supreme Court for \$168,810, with interest from June 30, 1909, to January 23, 1913, making a total of \$205,000.

The suit of the banker shows that Sullivan was a heavy dealer on margins, for the debt to Belmont is for money which the latter lent the politician when "Big Tim" went to him and represented that his margin transactions threatened him with ruin. The suit also covered considerable real estate. The claims against his estate aggregate about \$700,000.

**TAFT CONCEDES
KAISER RIGHT TO
INVADE CANADA**

**Monroe Doctrine Would
Not Justify U. S. Protest,
Ex-President Asserts.**

**NO ANNEXATION BY
GERMANY, HE SAYS**

**Seward's Words in Chilean
Case Cited—Mexican
Policy Rapped.**

Germany would not be violating the Monroe Doctrine if she invaded Canada, holds former President Taft. The only violation of the treaty, he says, would be if the Kaiser attempted to annex Our Lady of the Snows, or would take any measure having a similar effect there. In illustration, Mr. Taft cites as a precedent Secretary Seward's declaration in the case of war between Chili and Spain.

"A question which has arisen in respect to the present war is whether if Germany or Austria or Turkey, with whom England is now at war, were to send a naval and military force to Canada, to take Canadian ports and wage war upon the soil of the Dominion, this would be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine and would be something against which that doctrine would require us to protest," he said last night, while speaking on "The Monroe Doctrine," to the Outlook Club, of Montreal.

"It seems to me clear," Mr. Taft said, "from the history which I have given of the Monroe Doctrine, and from Secretary Seward's declaration in the case of the war between Chili and Spain, that a consistent pursuit of the policy would not require us to object to any warlike measures under the rules of lawful war which England's enemies might take against Canada."

Canada Aiding Allies.

"Canada is already furnishing substantial military aid to Great Britain and the Allies. She has sent a body of 30,000 men, of well equipped soldiers, and is preparing more and intending to send them. On that theory, therefore, could we justly object to Germany's taking counter measures and carrying the war into a country which is waging war upon her?"

"All that the Monroe Doctrine would consistently require of us would be to insist that when the war is over, if Germany were successful, she could not take over the territory of Canada and establish her own there, or take any oppressive measures which would have a similar effect. But we could not object to her exacting an indemnity if she were the victor."

The reference to Secretary Seward's policy related to the Chilean-Spanish war, just after the American Civil War. At the time Mr. Seward held that the United States would observe strict neutrality, and would not assume to protect any government in this hemisphere, either by a defensive alliance against Spain or by interfering, unless in the event Spain tried to force its own government upon a conquered people or to annex any territory.

Censures Mexican Policy.

The former President discussed the Mexican situation at some length, and said, so far as "watchful waiting" was concerned:

"We have neither watched nor waited, but have, in fact, most hastily intervened, and thus find the present anarchy charged as the logical consequence of our policy.

"European governments could have gone into Mexico without violating the doctrine," continued Mr. Taft, "but they preferred, if you will allow me a colloquial expression, to let us 'skin our own backs.' I give credit for fullest sincerity to the present administration, but, as I said in my Carnegie Hall speech, we are now nearer the need for mediation than ever before. It was a doubtful counsel of perfection to attempt to establish an eligible list for President of another people, especially when we disclaimed any intention to control their choice, and when the result of our meddling must be mere substitution of one blood-stained ruler for another in a country in which death or flight is the recognized penalty for political defeat.

"We could have waited a year, just as President Hayes and Secretary Evarts did, before recognizing any one as President.

"We lifted the embargo on arms. We took Vera Cruz, the chief financial port of Huerta. He was a poor choice of rotten apples, but he was more likely to retain a vestige of order than the Carranza and Villa, whose success the administration had made probable, would justify the preference. The present state of affairs, I am bound to say, greatly shakes that hope.

"One trouble is that many of the European nations who recognized Huerta can now turn to us and say, 'You did this, and now you must assume the burden. My hope is for some general who can knock out all the others and bring a strong remedy to make for peace and order.'

"In the choice we made between Huerta, Carranza, Villa and Zapata, existing conditions seem to indicate that we made a mistake. Huerta's supposed complicity in Madero's taking-off could hardly be a greater disqualification.

**MICHIGAN OFF SAND BAR
Warship Apparently Unhurt,
But To Be Docked at Once.**

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 27.—The battleship Michigan, aground since early yesterday on a sand bar just inside Cape Henry, was floated by tugs late to-day, and apparently is undamaged, but it was said that she would be docked immediately for thorough examination.

The Michigan, returning with other battleships from the Southern trip grounds to Hampton Roads, was left stranded by a receding tide. A heavy fog hung over that portion of the bay, but the weather later cleared and the Michigan at no time was considered in danger. Tugs during high tide yesterday made several unsuccessful attempts to float her.

**CALLS FLAG A RAG
AND IS CHEERED**

**Larkin, Irish Strike Leader,
Denounces Stars
and Stripes.**

James Larkin, addressing 400 members of the I. W. W. at the Manhattan Lyceum last night, insulted the American flag, and cheered by his audience.

"You attempt to minimize the charge that we are bomb throwers," he shouted. "Well, what have you got to apologize about? Why in hell aren't you bomb throwers? The whole City of New York ought to be burnt up." (Cheers.)

"As to that rag there—and he pointed to the American flag hung within a few feet of the platform—I'll leave that to you. You'll know what to do with it. (Cheers.) I'd rather talk about the Union Jack, for I know the amount of crime that that dirty rag has covered."

Larkin, who headed the Irish dockworkers' strike and was forbidden to speak some time ago in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, declared that "the working class could do no wrong," and that no contracts which it entered into could be held as binding against its own interest.

"To hell with contracts," he yelled, and each of his outbursts brought cheers from the crowd below. "I tell you that contracts between the robber and the robbed are no contracts. We can't be wrong legally because we don't make the legal laws and we can't be wrong morally for the same reason."

Here he burst into a diatribe against the police, which fairly brought down the house.

"The police, too, are the tools of the class that is fighting you. Most of the bombs you hear about are planted by them," he said. "They know who put the bomb in the Tombs court, and if I were the Police Commissioner I'd look up the record of the officer who 'found it and discharge him."

Larkin backed up this with the assertion that Patrolman O'Connor, who, at the risk of his life, removed the bomb from the court, knew who had put it there, if he hadn't done it himself.

Other speakers included Arturo (Giovanni) and Elizabeth (Carley) Flynn, who acted as chairman. Giovanni preached "solidarity," which meant, according to him, that bomb throwing was perfectly justifiable in the "war against capitalism."

Joseph Ettor decried the absence of Bouck White, who had been challenged to make good his strictures on the I. W. W., but found a previous engagement more pressing, and declared the sabotage meant "taking the tools of industry out on strike with you."

**A. A. RYAN SUES CRIMMINS
Contractor's Son Owes Two
Notes, Is Allegation.**

Suit was brought yesterday in the Supreme Court in behalf of Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, against John D. Crimmins, Jr., son of the contractor, to collect \$4,810 on two notes.

**RUSSIAN TRICK GAVE
BLOW TO GERMAN NAVY**

**Czar's Cruisers, Disguised, Joined Kaiser's Ships in Baltic,
Suddenly Opened Fire and Sent Them, Badly
Crippled, Scurrying Back to Kiel.**

"German vessels had acquired the habit of cruising about the Baltic up to the limits, which the Russian fleet had decided to hold and were doubtless putting severe pressure upon Sweden. Receiving certain information, Admiral von Essen painted several cruisers and destroyers in the German colors and contrived in foggy weather to join the German ships unsuspected until too late. At a convenient moment he opened fire and sank one German cruiser and badly damaged another, while the destroyers put in good work on smaller German craft. After this the Russian vessels went home untouched.

"The Germans naturally kept a dead silence about the whole affair, which was not only rather discreditably from a purely naval point of view, but involved other considerations still more discreditably. The Russians kept quiet about it for other reasons, but purely as a piece of naval work it was a highly creditable affair."

"Several coveted Saint George crosses were issued for this satisfactory little expedition. Admiral von Essen can count now on getting every ounce of weight out of the men under his command, so that the fleet as a whole has gained considerably by this clever adventure."

The correspondent at The Hague of "The Evening News" transmits a rumor from well informed sources that Emperor William during the last week paid a flying visit to Kiel, where he spent several days.

It is suggested at The Hague, the correspondent continues, that this visit foreshadows renewed activity by the German fleet, which, as the Russian ports soon will be icebound, will be freed of the necessity of watching the Baltic.

**CHURCHILL IS SURE
NAVY WILL DO DUTY**

**Could Lose Super-Dread-
nought a Month and
Surpass Germany.**

London, Nov. 27.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech in the House of Commons in evening before the adjournment of the lower house to February 2, told the country that despite the loss of some of the older ships of the British navy there was no cause for nervousness, but every reason for complete confidence in the power of the navy to give effect to the wishes and purposes of the empire.

The First Lord told of the danger to British ships from mines and submarines and of the possibility of armored and fast enemy liners escaping to the high seas to prey on the Allies' shipping, which, he added, had been prevented thus far. He concluded his speech with the statement that Germany was another danger, "that of an overseas invasion—an enterprise full of danger for those who might attempt it."

Mr. Churchill said that, considering the work the navy had done in the protection of British commerce, the restrictions it had placed on the enemy's supplies and the conveying by it of great numbers of troops to and fro across the world and with one's eyes fixed on the misdeeds that had occurred and knowing all the circumstances, he was bound to say, "I think we have had a share of the luck."

Declares Navy Has Done Well.

On the whole, the First Lord said, he considered the navy had done well. It was, he declared, driving German commerce from the seas, and prevented enemies getting war material, which which they needed more and more as the war proceeded. Even if England were single-handed there would be no reason to despair, but with the French in control in the Mediterranean, and Japan in the Pacific, and the Russian navy developing, "we could go on indefinitely, receiving our supplies from wherever we need them, transporting our troops wherever they are required, and continue the process with our strength growing stronger every month, until, at the end of perhaps a not distant date, we achieve the purpose for which we are fighting."

British submarines, Mr. Churchill said, could not come out to fight, but he added that the British torpedoes boat destroyers had proved their superiority in gun power—a fact that was unknown before the war. "We have lost none; Germany has lost eight or ten," he spoke.

As for building, the First Lord said, England would add fifteen capital ships to her fleet before the end of 1915, to Germany's three. In fact, he declared, England could lose one super-dreadnought every month for twelve months, with not a single loss to the enemy, and yet still be in a good position of superiority over him as we were on the outbreak of the war.

Light cruisers, Mr. Churchill continued, were being rapidly added to the fleet, and England had commissioned at the commencement of the war more than Germany had destroyed or interned.

Loss of Merchantmen Anticipated.

The loss of British merchant ships, the First Lord said, was a loss that had been anticipated by the Admiralty. Nevertheless, England had been able, by virtue of its sea power, to draw from all over the world for the cause of the Allies everything that was of military value. While deficiencies in these commodities were beginning to show in the enemy's military organization.

**RUSSIANS HOLD GREAT
GERMAN ARMY IN VISE
AS KAISER RUSHES AID**

**Reinforcements from Prussia Approach-
ing Czar's Main Body—Austrians Lose
Heavily in Fighting Around Cracow.**

NEW FLANDERS ATTACK PREDICTED

**This Week May See It, Says One Report. While
Another Is That the German Forces
Are Preparing to Retreat.**

The Russians are drawing their lines closer about the German corps isolated around Lodz. Petrograd is confident of the capture of the entire force, as the German ammunition supply is failing. The main Russian army is preparing to oppose an immense German force approaching from the north to the relief of the entrapped corps. A great general engagement in the north is expected to begin soon.

The Russians on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front report the capture of thousands of Austrians, some machine and field guns and strong positions.

To-day or to-morrow may see a new attempt by the Germans to pierce the Allies' lines in Flanders, a report current in Paris being that the enemy intends this week to renew its efforts to reach the French coast. On the other hand, another prediction is that the enemy is preparing to retreat. Yesterday was calm along the entire western line, according to the official French report.

The British Admiralty reports the sinking of the British collier Khartoum by a mine ten miles off the Lincolnshire coast.

Peru proposes to the United States that the American republics widen the neutral three-mile strip of territorial waters, insuring safety therein to the merchantmen of all nations, neutral as well as belligerent.

**EXPECT IMMEDIATE
MOVE IN FLANDERS**

**Germany May Try a New
Coastward Rush This
Week, Paris Hears.**

Paris, Nov. 27.—Whether to-day's lull in the fighting along the Flanders front precedes the storm of a new general attack by the Germans, in their effort to reach the French coast, or presages an abandonment of the attempted forward movement, is not clear to-night.

The latest official report simply says: "The day has been calm. There is nothing to report." Yesterday's fighting in the north was comparatively light, the official report alluding to the repulse of two infantry attacks directed against the heads of bridges, which the Allies had brought down on the right bank of the Yser, south of Dixmude.

A German colonel who was taken prisoner in Belgium makes the statement, according to a Havas dispatch from Saint-Omer, that the German General Staff has decided to make another effort to pierce the line of the Allies, and that the attack will be initiated this week. If this movement should not prove successful by November 29, it is said, a general retreat will be ordered.

The statement of the prisoner being doubted, he said: "You may shoot me by November 29; my words have not been proved to be true."

Belgium was subjected to its usual bombardment yesterday, and in the Argeuse there was short range fighting in which certain trenches were lost and recaptured.

Belgium is still being bombarded intermittently by heavy German guns of long range, but the inhabitants continue their usual occupations.

The Allies have maintained their line intact from the North Sea to Switzerland. They are stronger at almost every point than ever before. Mobile reinforcements are ready for emergency every important position.

The Germans have hurled enormous forces upon the northern portion of the Allies' line during the last six weeks, but have been repeatedly repulsed. Worst of all for them, it has been impossible to conceal the truth from the German soldiers, whose faith in the inevitability of the German machine is shaken, if not shattered.

The proudest man in Europe at the moment is the heroic King Albert. At last, after weeks of anxiety, he sees the Germans about to retreat, balked of their complete conquest of Belgium.

The complete conquest of Belgium.

From all that can be gathered, the Russians are not merely engaged in overcoming German forces by battling, but have cornered the invaders' supplies to some extent. They would much prefer the capture of a great part of its transport, with its wholesale extermination. The German positions are probably by this time much similar in condition to those of Verdun, where the Germans were besieged, but they are holding out.

Military authorities confidently hope the disaster to Germany will prove much greater than is already fore-shadowed. As the days go by the confidence of its transport, with its annihilation, nor does their determination to keep back announcements of partial successes until the attainment of a final great success. It is regarded as merely a matter of time, and the only question seems to be whether any part of the German forces will succeed in making their escape, and if so, how many. It is accepted as a fact

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See Pages 9, 10 and 11.

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